

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1785.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Secretary will lay before you letters from the President of Congress of the 24th December, and a proclamation and resolutions of that honorable body of the 2d instant—from the Governor of Connecticut of the 20th of that month—from our Delegates of the 19th and 27th of January—and from the Commissioners for Indian Affairs of the 11th of December—with several inclosures, and a number of depositions concerning the expulsion of many Pennsylvanians from their dwellings and possessions at and near Wyoming, and other outrages committed against them by persons not claiming under this state.

Among the many objects deserving the attention of your Honorable House, one of the most important, in our judgment, is the establishment of an improved system of revenue, founded on just and therefore salutary principles, digested in the clearest order, governed by the most economical arrangement, and wherein matters of a similar nature, with all the necessary provisions relating to them, shall be classed together in the same law; so that the several parts being duly combined, all monies levied upon the citizens by public authority may pass through as few hands as possible without deceit or delay into the treasury.

By the act for establishing the Comptroller-General's office, he is directed "to keep accounts of the revenues and expenditures of the commonwealth, of every kind," and "to call persons to account for monies belonging to the state, except the Collectors of taxes and the Treasurers of counties."

This exception tends to introduce confusion and remissness, and militates against the principal design of the act. The Comptroller General ought, we apprehend, to be furnished by the respective Commissioners, with duplicates of assessments for every county immediately after they are made, particularizing not only the taxes to be collected thereon, but also those outstanding on former assessments—the kind of money in which they are payable—the names and surnames of the persons assessed, and the townships in which they reside—the names and surnames of the Collectors, and for what districts they are appointed—and returns of all abatements or exonerations. If there are afterwards any new appointments of Treasurers or Collectors, they, together with accounts of fines incurred by neglect or refusal to perform the duties requested by law, should be forthwith notified by the several Commissioners to the Comptroller-General. He will then be enabled to call the Treasurers to account; and if they and the Collectors are properly enjoined to give receipts truly dated for taxes paid, never to retain more than certain moderate sums in their hands at any one time, and in their accounts rendered to ascertain the day when every sum was received and paid, many mischiefs would be prevented. The Treasurers should be empowered to compel Collectors to a performance of their duty. The Comptroller-General should be bound, always to report to Council the names of the delinquent officers; and in or about the month of December in every year, to publish and distribute through the counties the accounts of every County Treasurer, specifying, in the order of townships, the names and surnames of the persons who have paid their taxes—the sums paid—the kind of money—the times when—and the officers to whom; and also a list of those who have not paid, and of the sums due by them.

To these should be added an annual publication of the expenditures, with as extensive an enumeration of particulars as may be conveniently practicable. By this mode, the taxes may be easily and exactly traced from the private purses of the citizens who pay them, into the public purse of the treasury, deficiencies be readily discovered, and frauds and neglects be quickly disclosed. Thus, every freeman will have the satisfaction of knowing, that what he contributed has been applied to the general welfare, in which his own is involved, and that any abuses in diverting it from that end cannot escape detection and punishment. It will also be an encouragement to him to pay his taxes cheerfully, when he perceives that they are so well guarded, so faithfully disposed of, and so strictly accounted for to him. Reason and experience demonstrate, that it is the undoubted right and interest of a free people to be as fully informed of the administration of public affairs, as circumstances will possibly admit; and it is evidently the duty of their servants, to use every exertion that they may be thus informed.

We are much pleased after a careful examination to find, that the expense of the publications necessary for attaining the before mentioned advantages, when compared with the benefits to be derived from them, is too inconsiderable to be regarded.

By an act passed on the twenty-second of November, 1782, Justices of the Peace are in some cases vested with a power to collect the impost on goods, wares and merchandizes. This seems to be an improper distribution of power, the difficulty of having the duties accounted for being so very great.

We should deem ourselves guilty of an unpardonable offence against the citizens of this commonwealth, if we should forbear to call before the notice of your Honorable House, and warmly to request the interposition of your authority, upon another matter relating to taxation. A practice has prevailed since the revolution, as we are informed, for the persons concerned in making assessments to add to the tax required by law—and to lay large sums upon the inhabitants, to compensate for deficiencies. We believe the intentions of these persons, in acting thus, have been honest; but, we are of opinion, that such proceedings are inconsistent with good government, and are dangerous examples. The Representatives in Assembly are, in the imposition of taxes, to estimate every circumstance that can diminish them, and upon due consideration

of contingences, to fix upon such a sum, that the nett proceeds brought into the treasury will answer the end proposed by the tax.

The expenses of every state tax are very considerable, and by law are to be "drawn from the county treasuries." If this mode is not altered, we apprehend, that, at least, the accounts upon which such drafts are made should be exhibited to the County Treasurers, and by them in their settlements to the Comptroller General, so that the whole expense of the state incurred by such taxes, and the manner of expenditures, may be brought into public view; and by a comparison of proceedings in the several counties, a regularity may be established that will be uniform, and least expensive.

For further observations on the revenue, and other matters of much consequence to the welfare of the state, we beg leave to refer to some of our former messages.

In executing the offices with which we have been honored by our country, we have judged ourselves bound to make many diligent enquiries, that thereby we might be better enabled to discharge the trust reposed in us. From these we are induced to entertain a lively hope, that if industry, frugality, deliberation and caution, are duly exerted, in regulating and managing the finances of this state, they may be placed upon such a footing, that every demand for which honor or justice requires a provision may be satisfied in such manner, that, under the favor of Providence, the people may be happy, and valuable strangers not be discouraged, by the confusion of our currency or the burthens of our taxes, from fixing their residence in Pennsylvania.

By the forty-second section of the Constitution, "Every foreigner of good character who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance, may purchase lands; after a residence of one year becomes a free denizen; and in two years is capable of being elected a Representative."

As no mode is directed for determining whether a "foreigner is of good character," many unworthy persons, "not having a sufficient evident common interest with and attachment to the community," to use the words of the "declaration of rights," acquire all the privileges of citizenship. We shall receive great satisfaction, if your Honorable House shall agree with us in opinion, that the foregoing section should be enforced by the establishment of some authority, to decide what foreigners are comprehended in the preceding expressions, so as to be properly entitled to "the rights of natural born citizens of this state," and shall be pleased to make provision accordingly.

We have had occasion to observe, that the laws relating to marriage, the office of Sheriffs, the suppression of vice and immorality, and the election of Justices of the Peace, require several amendments. A specification of them is contained in the paper that will be herewith delivered. Besides those, there is a variety of cases that cannot with propriety be enumerated in a Message, in which improvements may be made in the laws. To explain our meaning, we were therefore obliged, during the last sessions, to arrange a number of them in the form of a bill. As they are designed to prevent unnecessary delays and expences in legal proceedings, remove doubts, promote uniformity, establish decisions according to substantial justice, upon the truth of facts and the merits of every cause, and further to secure the peace and rights of our fellow citizens, and advance their welfare, we very earnestly wish the subject may engage the consideration of your Honorable House.

The regulation of prisons seems to be a care peculiarly becoming a free people. The slightest portion of affliction needlessly added to that which results from restraint of liberty, is an offence committed by the state: But, that places of legal confinement should be so contrived as to produce diseases, or should become scenes of impurity and oppression, and schools of vice, must be deplorable and reproachful in the extreme. To guard against effects so inconsistent with policy, humanity and religion, every information should be sought for, and every effort employed. To contribute, as much as we can, to such desirable purposes, we inclose heads of all those regulations, that, in our apprehension, may be useful in deliberations of this kind.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Feb. 8, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, situate in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaster road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaster road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomson, Esq; about two thirds cleared, the rest well timbered; there is a good two story stone dwelling-house, with a good cellar, a stone kitchen—one and a half stories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a complete barn, with a stable and cow-house, and an excellent garden before the door. Also a good log-house, with two rooms and two fire-places below, and a good new log shop adjoining, suitable for a tradesman; a log spring-house with good water, and several never-failing springs of water; two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a convenience of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good soil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the situation very pleasant, being a high level ground, easy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthiest places in the state of Pennsylvania, would suit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to several places of worship of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is also near to several merchant-mills and schools, and would suit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joseph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the subscriber, on the premises.

Feb. 9, 1785.

HENRY PUGH.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

THE TAVERN occupied by Jacob Bennet, being pleasantly situated at the Forks of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Coryell's Ferry, and from Newtown to Doylestown, about 25 miles from Philadelphia; there is on the premises, a two story frame house, 27 by 20 feet, with a stone addition 27 by 14 feet, barn, stables and sheds, convenient for a tavern or store, containing 8 acres of LAND.

Also another LOT, adjoining the above mentioned roads, at the north east corner, containing 5 acres, with a convenient house, 14 feet by 20.

Likewise, about 70 acres of LAND, adjoining the other lots, with a convenient building for a small family. The whole will be sold separate or together, as may best suit the purchaser. It is unnecessary to give any further description, as the purchasers may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

THOMAS ALLIBONE.

N. B. Any kind of merchandise will be taken in payment, or exchanged for a house in town.

IMPORTED

In the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

A general Assortment of well chosen GOODS,

Which he will sell at a low advance, for cash or short credit,—

among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

FLANNELS and baizes of different colours and qualities, blankets, superfine and second broadcloths, superfine double milled drab ditto, superfine forest cloths, shalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies, double damasks of various colours, a great variety of Manchester goods, plain, printed and bordered Marcellies quilting, Imperial ditto, fine corded dimity, India jeans, muslinets, Irish linens, from 2/3 to 6/6 lawns, Scotch thread, mohair and sewing silks, buckrams, pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and calicoes, worsted, cotton and thread hose, furniture stripes, bed lace, London quality and shoe bindings.

He likewise wishes to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has again entered into the Leather Business, and has for sale, at his store above mentioned, all kinds of manufactured Leather as usual; he likewise buys all kinds of tanned Leather, and sells Tanners Oil, &c.

To be SOLD on reasonable terms, the payments made easy to the purchaser, and possession given the first of April next, or exchanged for property in or near this city. That well accustomed TAVERN and FARM, situate at Perkioming Ferry, on the Reading road, now in the tenure of Frederick Houseman.

To be LETT, a FARM of between 2 and 300 acres of land, highly manured, about 11 miles from this city, the situation pleasant and very healthy, the buildings are large and convenient, and in excellent order, as well as the fences; the meadow has produced between 30 and 40 tons a year for several seasons; and the upland remarkable for bringing good crops.

Likewise about 20 LOTS in the city and suburbs to be LETT on Ground-rent. For particulars and terms, apply to Jonathan Meredith, as above. Feb. 9, 1785. \$ 8 w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on the first day of March next, at ten o'clock, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated in East-Calm township, Chester county, containing 218 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the other half well timbered, 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly timothy, well watered by two streams, and as much more may be made, Brandywine creek runs through said place, whereon are erected two dwelling-houses, one stone, the other logs, a smith's shop in a good place for smith's work; also two barns, two bearing orchards of good fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, a pump of good water near the door of one of the houses, and a good spring near the other, with a stream of water by the door. Said plantation lies very convenient for a store, and may be divided to suit the purchaser, situate on the main road from Warwick Furnace to the Head of Elk. At the same time and place will be sold, young horses and mares, and sundry other things; said land is adjoining to William Allison, William Long, and others, and very convenient to several places of worship and merchant-mills. The title indisputable. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know further particulars by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

SAMUEL HOLLIDAY.

THE partnership of ALLEN and THOMPSON being dissolved by the death of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands, are desired to send them in immediately, in order that they may be speedily settled by the surviving partner.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Charles Allen, returns his most respectful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to favour the concern with their custom, and as he intends to continue the business in the same line, begs they will indulge him with a continuance of their favours, which he will endeavour to merit by a constant attention and care to supply them with the very best goods, at a very cheap rate. Feb. 15, 1785.

CHARLES ALLEN.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the last vessels from London and Hamburg, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO speak any thing in favor of this seed would be needless, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the best hay per acre in England and Germany, and furnishes the cattle in the three winter months with the finest pasture. A very small quantity of it is remaining. Those who are desirous to profit the advantage of it, must speedily apply for it to the subscriber, living the upper end of Second-street, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewise imported a little of the very best kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

TO BE LET,

For a gentleman's seat for the summer season, in a very pleasant situation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient House, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city. February 12, 1785.

E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

* The expense of these publications will not amount to two hundred pounds a year.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

MANY (I speak of individuals, not of bodies) are the enemies which have been raised up against that excellent institution, the Bank of North-America. Ignorance started at novelty, interest finding its partial and selfish views obstructed by it, but above all party, so ready at all times to sacrifice the public good upon the altar of faction. And accordingly we have beheld many news-paper productions hostile to that institution, bearing the impression of all three. Most of them, being made up only of the light materials of invective and vague insinuation, were not remembered the second day, and as they could inflict no wound, the remedy of a confutation was unnecessary. One indeed, and but one, under the hackneyed signature of *Philadelphian*, as it attempted reasoning, and has probably outlived the recess of Assembly, may deserve the notice of its name.

But even with respect to this writer, it would be a needless work to examine one, by one the positions in his chain of argument, all of which may be false or misapplied, or to proceed negatively in demonstrating that none of his objections can in any wise lie against the bank, while a shorter and more satisfactory way lies open, to shew affirmatively, by facts adduced to the senses, and reasonings forced upon the understanding, that it is an establishment of great and general utility.

I undertake then, in the fewest words possible, to shew that the bank has many properties sufficient to recommend it to the regard of every honest, well meaning man, and to the public patronage.

1st. That of being an useful accommodation to the traders of this city.

2dly. That of being also of extensive utility to the farmers.

3dly. That of benefiting the community generally, in reducing exorbitant profits, and levelling the value of things.

4thly. That of increasing the effective money of the country, and abating the pretence for further depreciating legislative issues.

5thly. That of its capacity to aid the state upon occasions of sudden exigency.

The first of these properties must be an agreed point, else why the general solicitude of all traders for its welfare, a few perhaps excepted, who lose the trader in the party-man. But the mode of its utility is not universally known, and may require a few words laid upon it. The advantages of prompt payment in commerce is, that a man may keep his trade constantly going, to a degree co-extensive with the whole of his capital, without suspending or lessening his operations, in waiting for the slow and uncertain returns of that part of it which credit would place in other hands. The advantage of credit is, that a trader is enabled by it to extend his dealings to a length limited only by the opinion conceived of his integrity, industry and judgment. But the bank, by the operation of discounting, or taking up the notes which pass between traders upon the faith of the parties, and anticipating the date of payment, unites in it to the trading interest, the important and substantial advantages of both prompt payment and credit.

The second quality it has will be admitted on a single consideration. The greater the means of purchase, the more assured and better will be the sale. And no one better knows than this writer, Philadelphian, that, but for the accommodation furnished by the bank, such has been the natural debility of the merchants of this city for several years past, the farmers could have found there but a very uncertain and poor market for their productions. An instance is sufficient—the merchants, by a stoppage of discount at the bank, being for a few weeks left to their own resources, the stores were immediately filled with unsold country produce of all kinds, which sunk accordingly in value.

The third is equally just with the two former: For the true prosperity of any country consists in the facility generally given to the undertaking and continuing useful employments and professions, and in the moderation of profits, and all this is effected by the instrumentality of the bank, which, from its faculty of multiplying and diffusing the active stock of money, has a wonderful tendency to encrease and support competitions in business, and to break the spirit of monopoly, to encourage the productive labors of the society, and to give it but its moderate, though adequate reward. 'Tis out of these circumstances, that grow the wealth and prosperity of a nation; and they are so much influenced by such establishments, that the celebrated Dr. Smith, of Glasgow, asserts that the wealth of Scotland has been doubled since the creation of its banks. And one may venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction from any intelligent gain-fayer, that since the establishment of our own bank, the activity of every branch of industry in the city, from that of the merchant, who forms the intercourse between us and foreign countries, through the subordinate shop-keeper, down to the lowest mechanic, has been doubled, and owing in a great measure, as it should seem, to its powerful agency. A correspondent effect is visible in the country, in the increase of its produce for exportation, though those who feel it may not be able to trace it back to its proper cause.

4thly. By effective money, I mean not only gold and silver, but paper, when it rests upon a substantial basis. The paper created by the bank is certainly of this effective kind, and may with safety be so encreased, as to answer for a more general medium. I say it is effective, for its foundation is an actual and competent deposit of specie, and the private reputation of some of the most respectable characters in Pennsylvania. Who doubts the security? Does this writer, who would ruin the bank by his flimsy, but puzzled sophistry, to make way for another inundation of legislative paper?—a circumstance more to be deprecated in the moral world, than famine and pestilence in the natural—-and who but a wretch would aspire after those times, when honest men, treading upon the unsafe ground of public credit, were sunk into ruin, from which none could escape but the cunning and unprincipled. And such again may be our fate, if a government, bound to foster morals and protect property, should rashly and improvidently venture upon another issue of paper money, without a firm foundation of confidence prepared in the minds of the people. This is far enough off.

The fifth quality the bank has, is its ability to assist the state. In its ordinary course, no government is ever in a capacity of applying immediately to considerable exigencies requiring money, without an expedient to anticipate its revenues. If it is so in all the ancient states, where revenues are certainly and regularly productive, how much more must this incapacity subsist here, where, as we have seen, a great part of the people, undisciplined to government, do not feel in themselves any sense of duty to the payment of taxes which they can evade; and when the government itself, as weak as it is young, must adopt with reluctance any measures of coercion in the collection. Such an exigency, thanks to the political profligacy of our late Council of Censors, may now be preparing for us.—And what quick recurrence in this presumed event, I pray you, to save the property of the subject and the honor of the state, but the bank? But whether the loss of the one and the disgrace of the other may not be suffered, rather than any resort had to it, is perhaps problematical to any but this writer and his associates.

And in this place it may not be amiss to observe, that this bank, as well as the Pennsylvania bank, its parent, have been instruments in carrying us through the war with success and reputation. The latter, with very limited means, sustained the army in spirit for a considerable time in 1781, when it must otherwise have lived upon free quarter for bread. The exertions of the former, in quieting the discontents of the troops, have been correspondent to its greater ability.—Congress not having learned as essential to dignity, that bold and criminal pride of neglecting any services rendered by the zeal of patriotism, when the public good or safety was the question. Having performed this easy, but necessary task, can it be of

any importance to criticise this writer's notion concerning a favorable balance of trade, the metaphysicals of commerce, about which there had been such a waste of idle enquiry and profusion of calculation, until a man of practical good sense (not our writer) discovered that it consisted not so much in commercial restraints, as simply in suffering every species of that industry which is useful to individuals to have its proper bent and course, unsubjected to the fetters of system.

But it is of consequence to obviate an opinion, current with some who go no deeper than the surface—it is, that the bank, in locking up so much gold and silver, prevents the farmer from the loans necessary for the improvement of his lands. Were it even so, we have seen that this inconvenience would be compensated by the better and readier market which it has prepared for his produce. It would be enough to lay upon this subject, that the stockholders there would not otherwise be money-lenders. The real cause may elsewhere be sought for and found. Does not every whisper of a new issue of paper make men hug their specie the closer? What depredations have not tender-laws, enacted at first by patriots, but continued by designing knaves and fools so long after they ceased in any way to be connected with the great cause of our country—what havoc, I say, have they not made of monied property. The race of money-lenders are now extinguished or debilitated; for what little these laws have spared, is it not withheld from them by the fatal facility with which our legislature can, from time to time, postpone the proceedings of justice in the recovery of old debts.—And is not a wound generally given to credit by inconsiderate acts of insolvency, one of which has lately afforded impunity to some of the greatest rogues that have appeared in this part of the world.

To conclude. This establishment of the bank, reared up by wisdom and patriotism, rests upon the double foundation of continental and state authority, and is further supported by the city. Against a fortress of such stability and strength, it is in vain that this writer and his friends beat their hard and insensible heads. We may therefore reasonably hope, that the bank will continue long to flourish, the cause and the effect of the public prosperity.

ARTEMON.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS.

I FIND the minds of the people are much agitated about the proposed tax for paying the interest of the public debts, called the funding bill. I conceive the writers and disputants on this subject are composed of two distinct sorts of men. The one are possessed of certificates, both alienated and unalienated, and the other are no way interested in the matter, but as persons who are to pay a proportion of the tax. Of the first class, those who have not alienated their securities will most probably find a very numerous, or I should suppose universal, support from the second class. But where speculators have bought them up at a depreciation of eight and ten for one, and the whole difference is to go into their pockets, there will naturally be a reluctance in many minds to consent to the operation of a tax, which is to pay those who never performed services, or any way afforded an equivalent for what they are about to receive. Whether the tax will be paid, or not, must ultimately depend on the determination of the public; for no law in a free country will ever be binding, contrary to the general voice. This is a question very unlike many of those which frequently divide a nation. It is not whether a Fox or a Pitt shall be Minister, whether a Wilkes or a Luttrell shall take his seat in Parliament; but it is a case which applies home to every man's pocket, and he will therefore be very apt to enquire into the disposition of his money. The whole is a debt which all must allow to have been honestly contracted; but it becomes a matter of doubt, whether paying it to the speculator is doing complete justice to the soldier, original creditor, &c. who received the said certificates as so much good pay, but which their necessities have compelled them to part with. If the original holder is not likely to be reimbursed his loss, the next question which arises, is, are individuals or the public to derive the benefit. Much has been said in support of justice and national faith, as being more closely interwoven with these latter securities, than with the more early solemn pledges of Congress, and the state we live in. I confess I do not see that force in the arguments used on this head, which the writers would insinuate. The only difference I can perceive is, that the former is so vast in magnitude, that we should sink under the weight, and therefore cannot attempt to touch it; but the latter, being more practicable, is therefore a more tolerable object to contemplate. But I am not about to enter the lists on either of these grounds. I only wish to bring fairly into view that mode which will yield most general satisfaction, by having the sanction of the people at large: For, as I have already said, it is in vain to attempt a law, unless it meets the approbation of the majority. The supporters of the funding bill say they have the public voice in their favor, whilst, on the other hand, their opponents assert that it is generally reprobated.

If it was a law of a mere temporary nature, which would soon put a period to its own existence, it would hardly be thought worthy of deviating from the beaten track of Executive Government. But when a tax is to be riveted on the people for a term of 25 years, and which must be continued 100 more upon the same reasoning, it ought to be reduced to a certainty that it meets the approbation of the people.

I will therefore take the liberty to suggest a mode, on which I should be willing to risk the fate of the bill; nor ought the novelty to be any reason for rejecting it. In the city of Philadelphia, I presume, there is a much larger number of speculators in public securities, than in any other part of the state. I therefore presume the friends to the bill can have no objection to receiving the voice of the city, on this occasion, as the voice of the state at large. Let two boxes be prepared, and sealed up, with a slit on the top of each. On the one shall be wrote—*We agree to the tax for making good to the speculators and purchasers of public securities the whole of the sum specified in their certificates, without regard to the sums paid for them.* On the other box shall be wrote—*We agree to the sale of the public lands at public vendue, and that all public securities, as described in the law, shall be received in payment at their specified value; but we protest against a tax for paying the full amount, as proposed in the law.* Then let a blank book be provided, and ruled in two columns, filling up both columns with similar numbers, from 1 to 3000, or any amount the case may require, placing them thus

No. 1	No. 1
2	2
3	3
4	4

Then nominate four persons, two from the party who approve the law, and two from those who reject it. These persons shall go from door to door to each taxable, through any four or six principal streets in the town, and, cutting off a number from the book, so as to leave the marginal number entire, shall deliver it into the hands of the voter, first informing him of the label wrote on the boxes. He shall then have both boxes placed before him, so close that one cloth or curtain shall cover both, and putting his hand under the cover, shall drop the paper into which box he pleases, and the persons carrying the boxes, or their attendants, shall use no persuasion whatever. If the whole should not be finished in one day, the boxes shall be locked up in an iron chest each night until the business is complete, each of the four persons affixing his seal and a separate padlock. When the whole is done, the boxes shall be carried to the State-House, and in the presence of either the last year's Inspectors, or six of the Magistrates, the tickets shall be counted, and the majority in number shall be deemed to convey the sense of the people. If, in examining the numbers, there shall appear to be two or more of one

number in either box, only one shall count. I omitted mentioning, that I would not admit the non-jurors to vote on this occasion, who are out of the question. If this mode should be adopted, I expect all parties will acquiesce in the result. Or if you choose the usual mode of voting as at elections, I have no objection to it. My principal reason for making the present proposal is, because men are so generally supine upon public occasions, that many of them would not take the trouble to vote at all, and yet would be very apt to grumble if things did not go to their minds.

I cast this forth rather as a hint to be improved on, than from an expectation of its being carried into execution in the form proposed. All I have in view is, to attempt some practicable scheme of composing the minds of the people on so great a question. Those who would be doubtful of the propriety of risking the issue on such a decision, will most probably start an objection to receive the voice of the city as the voice of the country at large; but if the opponents to the bill do not decline the trial by this mode, no reasonable demur can arise from the other side. Though an attempt of this kind should not avowedly be countenanced by the Honorable the House of Assembly, I most earnestly wish the experiment could be made in some way, so as to discover the true sentiments of the people, which would most assuredly influence the House.

THE TOUCHSTONE.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

I CANNOT sufficiently express my astonishment, at the imposition attempted to be played off on the good people of Pennsylvania by their Assembly, in reply to the Council's message, just as the House broke up. In order to justify the funding bill, and to induce us to submit to so heavy a tax as was therein meditated, for the emolument of a few speculators, they insinuate to the people that the proposed tax was trifling, compared to the abilities of the state, and, in support of such insinuation, say—“We see no cause to depreciate the ability of the state, as well as its credit, when we reflect, that in the year 1782, when we had neither reaped from the ravages of war, nor tasted the blessings of peace, a tax of £420,000 was imposed, and, though heavy, was not insupportable. In the year 1783 a farther tax was laid for £225,000, without any aid from the sale of lands.”—Now, I would ask any man in the state, who was not really in the secret, whether, on reading this long and solemn address from the House, he did not clearly and positively understand the Assembly that both those taxes were paid?—otherwise, how should they presume to tell their constituents, through the medium of the Council, that this tax was “not insupportable,” when the fact declared it to be a glaring aberration from the truth—and they must have known it to be so, when they published that it was “a tax” which was “not insupportable.” I say they must have known, because the people had not paid ONE THIRD of it on the first of January 1785. Neither is the assertion conveyed respecting the £225,000 in the least degree within the true line of rectitude. Mark the words—“In the year 1783 a farther tax was laid for £225,000, without any aid from the sale of lands.” If the words mean any thing, they mean that the tax WAS PAID, without aid from the sale of lands, which is contrary to the fact, and is therefore an insult on the good people of this state. So far from those two taxes being *supportable*, I assert that the whole powers of government, exerted in the very extremity of rigour, could not have collected them; nor will they be able to come at the money within twice the time that has already expired. A few wealthy and monied people may have paid their quota, but the great bulk of the inhabitants have it not to pay. The farmers in general assert, that their taxes amount to the full rent of their farms.

To adduce such false arguments of national wealth, solely for the purpose of confusing Council, when those arguments must have been known to the House to be absolutely ill founded, and calculated to mislead their constituents into a belief that the state was able to pay the proposed tax, is a most unpardonable deception, and will be a proper subject for the notice of the next Council of Censors.

When Representatives speak to the people, we expect to hear the language of truth, and no artful gloss can be afterwards admitted to explain away the intended disguise. There is such a thing as conveying a lie in the words of truth. I appeal to all the world, whether the reasonings urged by the Assembly were not designed positively to convey the idea, that the taxes of the years 1782 and 1783 were absolutely paid—otherwise the argument was useless. For if the House was to impose a tax of three millions per annum, and collect the quota of a few rich citizens in Philadelphia, would any House of Assembly presume to urge this tax as a proof of the abilities of the state to pay still more, by declaring it has been *imposed*, and therefore it is *not insupportable*. I am sorry, for the honor of Pennsylvania, that proceedings like these should appear upon our votes. I have heard of a poor man, who whimsically left in his will £10,000 a piece to each of his children; but who ever founded an argument thereon, to prove that this poor man died worth a great estate—and yet as palpable an absurdity has been offered to the good people of this state.

It is high time to have done with such deceptions, and it behoves us to begin to look out for men in whom we can confide at another election. Not men who shall attempt to flatter the public animadversions of Council, by discouraging their messages. The public are under the greatest obligation to the honorable Council for the part they have taken, and I hope they will have the support and countenance of every good man in the state.

BRIARIUS.

Just imported by the George, Captain Johnson, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his Looking-Glass Store, the Golden Boy, near the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Third-street,

A great Variety of

ENGLISH Looking-Glasses,
Also, French and Dutch ditto,
Japanned Waiters,
Trays,
Bread-baskets,
Mugs, canns, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.
Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in chests, Sugar in hogheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China, Glass and Queens-Ware for sale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-street, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late DAVID JONES, of this city, cordwainer, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to his widow in Fourth-street, near the University; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to deliver them in, properly attested, as afore said.

REBECCA JONES, Executrix.
PETER DEHAVEN,)
WILLIAM ROGERS,) Executors.

T O B E S O L D,
By ISAAC PENNINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Sassafras and Crown-streets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

The Portuguese are abolishing some of their vineyards, and preparing them for the culture of corn, to prevent the vast sums of money that is every year sent out of the kingdom for the purchase of grain for the sustenance of the inhabitants, which greatly diminished their circulating cash. It was conjectured the people could not be persuaded to come into this measure, being passionately fond of their gardens and vineyards. The Queen, however, has had the courage to try the experiment, and the peasants come into it with a zeal that is unparalleled.

A bill is now pending before the honorable the legislature, for the gradual abolition of slavery in this state.

Extract of a letter from London, December 1.

"The unhappy dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch, I am apprehensive, will involve most of the powers of Europe in their difficulties, as the Emperor is inflexible in his determination of opening the navigation of the Scheldt. Wheat is now selling here at the enormous price of seven shillings sterling per bushel, in consequence of the expectancy of a war, and contractors from other powers buying up large quantities. I sincerely believe France is pacific, and would wish to heal the breach; but alas! I fear all in vain, and that nothing short of a bloody war must decide the dispute."

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 28.

"This month has produced some ministerial revolutions that seem to augur permanency to Mr. Pitt's administration. Lord Camden's well known integrity of heart, united to his extensive knowledge, cannot fail to give due weight to the present coalition; and Earl Gower's influence upon the Bedford interest must necessarily cement two parties which have, for some time, been in a state of jealousy. If the Duke of Grafton has joined them, as is reported, the victory will be complete; and the Foxites, with the Shelburnites, will be left with their only weapons, declamation and dissimulation. Such is the present state of our cabinet affairs. Upon the Continent, all uncertainty, but it is generally thought the Dutch will pay dear for their temerity in opening their sluices, and doing so much damage in Austrian Flanders; notwithstanding they still pretend to talk in a very haughty tone to the Court of Vienna, I believe they will be obliged to recede, and make the most humiliating concessions. Our affairs in the East-Indies are alarming and intricate; on the one hand we are informed of the assassination of General Matthews, and the massacre of several other officers who were taken prisoners; whilst we are told on the other, as it is said, from Bengal, that the Governor-General had received from the Vizier fifty-five lacks of rupees to cultivate his friendship. Such contradictory accounts time only can reconcile; and, as it is said that General Sloper is going out with *Plenis-Powois* in a military capacity, we may probably have a good account of the assassins of General Matthews and his friends."

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 30.

"A revolution in the French ministry has been threatened, as the Queen expresses her disapprobation of the arms of France being turned against her Imperial brother; whilst Vergennes urges a due observance of national faith, pledged to Holland."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

On Thursday last arrived in this city, ARTHUR LEE, Esq; one of the Honorable Commissioners of the United States for Indian affairs, on his way to New-York, to make report to Congress of their proceedings with the Northern and Western Indians.

The honorable peace which this gentleman and his colleagues have established, and the very advantageous cession of territory they have obtained for the United States, will, it is said, be highly satisfactory to the public, and reflect great honor upon themselves.

The Hon. SAMUEL I. ATLEE and FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Esquires, Commissioners for this state, have been equally successful in their negotiations with the said Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of London, to his friend in this country, dated Nov. 29, 1784.

"Chancellor Pitt said, about two weeks ago, there would be no war between the Emperor and the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 10.

"Goods will not be sent out to America as they formerly were, which will lead many to suppose that they will be in future very high; but let this produce caution, for if I am not mistaken, the English will fill our country full of goods, and agents to dispose of them."

The sloop *Sufannah*, Captain William Earle, jun. of Providence, is arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, from the river Mississippi, where the Spaniards would not permit him to trade nor allow him to proceed up to New-Orleans. On his arrival in the river, a number of soldiers were sent on board his vessel, and a boat dispatched to New-Orleans, which returned in eight days, with orders for him to put to sea immediately. Several other American vessels, as well as some British, had been compelled to quit the river, previous to the arrival of Captain Earle.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet *Speedy*, Captain D'Auvergne, will sail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth the 4th of March next; the mail will be closed the third.

Sunday last arrived here the brig *Fair American*, Capt. Whitpain, in 27 days from Antigua. On the 6th instant, off the Capes of Virginia, Captain Whitpain spoke with the ship *Grace*, Captain Norman, from Amsterdam bound to New-York, 13 weeks out, all well,--and about a week before spoke a sloop from Grenada, also bound to New-York.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 2.

"The Emperor has consented to a mediation, principally on the part of France. By that mediation the Scheldt will probably be opened. By suffering this buffer, France will have the means of rendering herself of consequence to Germany and Holland. If the preceding apprehensions take place, it is well if Prussia and the Stadholder are not equally paid with France and Germany, as the stronger are often led to compound their own quarrels at the expense of those who are weaker."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated November 22, 1784.

"The situation of public affairs is actually such, that we look on a war with the Emperor as unavoidable. France still endeavours to bring on a reconciliation, but the success is very doubtful. Every necessary step is taken by our states to make a most vigorous opposition to the designs of the Emperor. As it is situated as to render the approach of an army almost impossible, we are under no apprehensions for our safety. We hardly doubt but, should matters not be amicably settled, that France and Prussia will join themselves in our behalf, in which case a general war is likely to take place on this continent."

Germantown, February 14, 1785.

At a meeting of the Delegates from a majority of the townships of the county of Philadelphia, at the house of John Bergman, innkeeper, agreeable to adjournment.

The Committee being met, Mr. JOSEPH FERREE resumed the Chair.

Several gentlemen attending this Committee from the Northern Liberties and District of Southwark, though not delegated for that purpose, were willing to partake of our deliberations: Therefore, Resolved, That those gentlemen be admitted to the deliberations of this meeting, as individuals.

The meeting then proceeded to business, agreeable to adjournment.

A letter was presented to the chair from the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, signed William Trautwein, Chairman, setting forth, that they approved of the bill published for public consideration, for funding the debts due from the United States

to the citizens of this state, and other purposes therein mentioned. Ordered, That the same be read.

On motion of Captain Lang, seconded by Mr. Edward Fox, that any gentleman in this meeting, who comes under the description of a non-juror, shall leave the room---the previous question was called, and carried in the negative.

On motion, Resolved, That the consideration of the bill for funding the public securities be taken into consideration. When the following resolutions were agreed to---

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this county have been oppressed by an unequal assessment and payment of taxes.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this body, that the imposition of a new tax upon the virtuous citizens of this state, who have already paid their proportion of former taxes (whilst a large number of individuals, and almost entire counties, have ungenerously withheld their parts of the public dues) is unjust and oppressive, until suitable exertions are made to collect the same, and that former deficiencies ought to be strictly collected, nor ought defaulters to profit by default.

Resolved, That the supplement to the law for opening the land-office is unjust, oppressive and impolitic, in as much as it disposes of lands at thirty pounds per hundred acres at private sale, which, if sold at public auction, may probably bring a much larger sum.

Resolved, That the funding bill is unjust and oppressive, in as much as it is calculated to enslave the good people of Pennsylvania without mercy, and *ad infinitum*---

1st. Because it bears too hard upon the landed property, instead of taxing the luxuries of life, and therefore puts it out of the farmer's power, not only to be independent, but easy.

2d. Because it abrogates a former law, in ordering the interest of depreciation certificates to be paid in paper money, and commits, in so doing, a breach of public faith of the most dishonorable kind.

3d. Because paper money is a necessary consequence for the establishment of the fund, which experience has sufficiently shewn cannot be supported equal to gold and silver.

4th. Because purchasers of certificates are to be put on a footing with real sufferers, who, as they became voluntary creditors of Congress, ought to remain satisfied, and rely on the justice, integrity and wisdom of that Honorable House---and remember, that it is out of the power of this young country to make any extraordinary exertions to enrich them.

5th. Because the imposing a long, nay, a perpetual tax on a government, before all parties are reconciled to each other, and therefore binding a large number of its inhabitants, even before they have a chance of reconciliation, is unjust, cruel, unconstitutional and impolitic.

6th. Because the debt is not our own, out of our federal capacity, is in part unliquidated, and in fact unquoted, and ought to be principally managed, ascertained, settled and paid by Congress, and that the interference of this state is prematurely loading the government in the dark with a burthen, from which it cannot extricate itself in open day.

Resolved, That if the necessities of a meritorious class of citizens will authorize the House, it is our wish, that the patriot who put his money into the public funds, the soldier who rendered service to his country, and the worthy citizen who furnished the army in time of distress, and who hold their certificates in their own rights, be paid the interest on their several demands, and proper funds provided for the same, which may be done, without bringing an additional burthen on the good people of this commonwealth by a new taxation.

Resolved, That a copy of the determinations of this meeting be handed to one of our Representatives in General Assembly, requesting him to circulate it among his colleagues, as our instructions to them, and never to VOTE FOR, ASSENT TO, OR PROMOTE A BILL, so injurious to the welfare of Pennsylvania.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be humbly presented to the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth, for their disinterested and candid address to the House of Assembly, at the opening of this present session.

Resolved, That Mr. Joseph Ferree, Dr. Logan, Col. Solomon Bush, Dr. Enoch Edwards, and Mr. William Robinson, jun. be a committee, to revise the proceedings, and present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to one of our Representatives in Assembly, and also to cause the same to be published in the English and German newspapers.

On motion of Mr. Edward Fox, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Joseph Ferree, for his fair conduct in the chair; and that he be desired to sign the proceedings.

JOSEPH FERREE, Chairman.

Want of room, has obliged us to omit the solution of the first Mathematical Question, and the piece signed GRATITUDE, but they shall be attended to in our next.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

To be SOLD This Day,

The Sixteenth of February, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Old Coffee-House,

TWO frame STORES joining each other in Walnut-street, 48 by 20 feet; they are built of the best materials, and are made to divide in two, and will be sold separately; the lower floor laid with a inch plank, the doors lined double, as well as part of the inside of the lower stores.

Also a complete frame stable and coach-house, 16 by 21 feet; the floor of it lately laid with plank.

A lot on Walnut-street, joining the Old Chapel, 24 feet 9 inches front by 220 feet deep.

A lot joining the foregoing, 24 feet 9 inches front by 220 feet deep. On this lot are two brick kitchens, which let at fifty pounds per annum and the taxes. The rent has been always paid quarterly, and it has never been necessary to send for it.

Whoever chooses to view the stores, stable, kitchens or lots, will please to call at George Meade's counting-house for that purpose.

One-third of the purchase-money to be paid down; one third in three, and the other third in six months, giving security.

The stores and stables must be removed off the lots as soon as the weather will permit.

¶ I W.

On the Tenth of March next, at 1 o'Clock, agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Jesse Jones, deceased, will be sold, and possession given the First of April,

A PLANTATION in Willistown township, Chester county, containing about 130 acres, near two thirds of which is cleared, with a good meadow, and the arable land very natural to pasture. There are on the premises a good stone house, stone barn, and stone spring-house, over an excellent spring of water, convenient to the dwelling house, a good young bearing apple orchard of grafted trees, with a variety of other grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, by applying to Jacob Matson, living thereon. The terms of payment, which will be easy to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale, by

ESRA JONES) Executors.
ISRAEL JONES)

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Jesse Jones, deceased, by bonds or notes, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate are desired to furnish the executors with their accounts.

Feb. 10, 1785.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the CURRYING-BUSINESS. A LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, who can be well recommended for his sobriety and integrity. No other need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

NEW BOOK-STORE.

In FRONT-STREET, between MARKET and CHESNUT-STREETS, two Doors South of BLACK-HORSE-ALLEY,

T. DOBSON,

Has just imported a very large and valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In various Branches of Literature, consisting of many thousand Volumes; in general good Editions, and the most elegant Bindings: Amongst which are---

THE Works of Shakespeare, Swift, Pope, Sterne, Thompson, Hume, Robertson, Raynal, Smollet, &c. &c. With a large Collection of Books in the different Branches of Medicine; Bibles of various Sizes, School-books, Books of Entertainment for Children, &c. Writing-Paper, Quills, Ink-Powder, Pencils, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Music, &c.

A L S O,

A few Dozen of fine old PORTER in Bottles, an Assortment of Boots, Men and Womens Shoes of the first Quality.

Catalogues of the Books to be had gratis, of T. Dobson, at the Store.

T O B E S O L D,

A GRAZING FARM,

CONTAINING 186 acres, one half whereof is marsh meadow, in the best order, defended by a good bank; the upland is under cedar fence. The improvements consist of a convenient two story brick house, and large brick barn, stables, &c. an orchard of winter fruit, and a well of good water, is situated on the river Christiana in full view of the town of Wilmington, to which and Philadelphia hay and other produce may be immediately conveyed by water.

Also several Tracts of wood and cleared Land, in New-Castle county, between the Head of Elk and Christiana Bridge; as they can be well watered, they may be used to advantage for the purpose of meadow. A fourth part of the purchase money being paid down, the remainder will be made very easy to the purchaser. Apply to RUMFORD DAWES, in Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington.

N. B. If the grazing farm is not sold in two months, it will be rented.

Feb. 1, 1785.

T O B E S O L D,

THE pleasant situated and well improved FARM, late the property of John McDowell, deceased, in Hamilton Township, Northampton county, state of Pennsylvania, lying on a large creek, 7 miles from where it lets into Delaware river, on the main road leading from Bethlehem, Easton and the Minisinks, 3 miles from Jacob Brinker's saw, merchant and country grist mill, about 5 miles from Colonel Stroud's saw and grist mills, and 2 miles from a German Meeting-house, very convenient to English and German schools. It is an excellent stand for any kind of business or trade, contains 372 acres of deeded LAND, with the allowance thereto belonging, on which there is 50 acres of good plough-land, completely cleared and in good fence, about 40 acres pasture, 100 acres good watered meadow, in the neatest order, and about 500 bearing apple-trees, a number of which are the best kind of grafted fruit, 50 large bearing cherry-trees, a number of peach and plum trees. The remainder of the farm is good timber land of the best soil for meadow, of which there is not an acre unutilized; there are on the premises two good dwelling-houses, a Black-Smith's shop, a barn 40 by 70 feet, a stable 26 by 36 feet; the barn and stable have good plank floors, six barracks, besides a number of out-houses. The whole in good order and well fenced, as it has been let out two years for the repairing and clearing. There is a good spring-house, very convenient to the dwelling-houses, also four never-failing springs, very convenient for the Tanner's business, which has been carried on several years past; there is also a good cyder-mill and press; the said farm joins a lime-stone mountain, and each field, meadow and pasture is well furnished with never failing springs. The pleasantness of the situation and good quality of the land is too well known to need any further commendation; the whole will be sold together at any time between this day and the first of April, next. Any person inclining to purchase may, for further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Lower Smithfield township, and county aforeaid, who will give an indisputable title for the same. HANNAH M'DOWELL, Administratrix.

N. B. The terms of sale may also be known by applying to John Shaw, living on the premises.

¶ Feb. 12, 1785.

For SALE, by public Auction,

On the first day of March next, at the house of JOHN INSKIPP, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Penn's-Neck, Salem county, bounded on the river Delaware, and nearly opposite Wilmington. Appurtenant to this estate, there is upwards of 100 acres of marsh meadow, which renders it very eligible for grazing. The premises are accommodated with a good brick messuage, convenient barn, and other necessary out-houses. Attendance will be given by the proprietor thereof,

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, of Philadelphia.

T O B E S O L D,

A FARM of 200 acres, in East Nantmill township, Chester county, near Warwick furnace, about 35 miles from Philadelphia, in the tenure of Michael Smith, about 100 acres has been cleared within ten years; it is good plough land, produces good crops, and plenty of pasture, with the south branch of French creek running through it, and several springs of good water; the rest is well timbered; there is on said place a log dwelling-house and out-houses. The title is good. For terms apply to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Feb. 15, 1785.

BRANSON VAN LEER.

Chester Goal, February 8, 1785.

WAS committed to this goal, an Irish Lad, who calls himself MICHAEL WELCH, and says he came with Captain Willson, from Lisbon; had on a blue coat, blue breeches, yarn stockings, strong shoes, with metal buckles. Likewise a Negro Man, who calls himself MARK, and says he belongs to Peter Hyett, Esq; in New-Castle county, near the Red Lion Tavern.

Their masters, if any they have, are hereby required to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be discharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Goalster.

Lampeter township, Lancaster county, February 7, 1785.

CAME to the inclosure of the subscriber, living on ABRAHAM GIBSON's place, on Friday, the 10th of December last, a dark brown GELDING, neither brand nor ear mark, about 14 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ALEXANDER LIGGET.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

GRONINGEN, November 10.

EVERY thing breathes war in this quarter; enlisting soldiers, and other preparations shew that our Governors are in earnest. We are here at tolerable safety from the calamities that must be the consequence of war; but we shall nevertheless feel the weight of it, in the efforts which we shall be obliged to make with the other provinces of the confederation.

Carthagen, October 5. An English pink which left Algiers on the 20th of September last, with a cargo of corn and merchandize, for Gibraltar, entered our port this day. The Capt. of it has declared, that a number of corsairs were preparing to fail, as well on the part of government as on that of private persons, carrying from twelve to thirty-six guns: He added, that, in the last bombardment, the Moors had from one hundred to an hundred and fifty men killed, and had lost several vessels. This English Captain had received peremptory orders to quit the port, without knowing to what cause he was to attribute it.

Paris, Nov. 15. The military preparations here, cannot be longer concealed. It is generally agreed, that two armies will march, one towards Flanders, and the other towards Alsace; the first to be of sixty thousand, the other of forty thousand men. It is even said that the King will in person head the Flanders army.

Orders have already been expedited for victualling the troops. The Dutch Ambassadors will to-morrow receive their answer from the Count de Vergennes; that from Vienna cannot be looked for before the 28th of this month. It is reported that the King's interference with the Emperor has been of the most pressing nature, though in terms of friendship and alliance.

Hague, Nov. 21. Nothing farther can be decided on till the return of the courier dispatched to Vienna; but mean while, to give weight to his mediation, an army will file off towards the Low Countries. The States General, on the 31st of last month, came to a resolution to claim the assistance of the French Court. Some kind of conciliation is much talked of, and in order to effect it, there is no doubt but the States will make every reasonable concession.

Their High Mightinesses, by a placard, published on the 12th of this month, have, under the severest penalties, prohibited the export of all sorts of warlike stores, as well as cattle, sheep, corn, barley, flour, fish, whether fresh or salt, cheese, butter, oil, potatoes, and in short, all kinds of provision and forage, into any country whatever, excepting Spain, Portugal, the West-Indies, and the ports in the Mediterranean.

In demanding of the several Princes of the empire, a passage for his troops, it is said his Imperial Majesty has made a requisition to the Prince of Orange, of permission for his armies to march through the Prince's territory of Nassau, threatening, in case of refusal, to obtain that object by force of arms. It is added, that his Serene Highness has transmitted his Imperial Majesty's letter to the Diet at Ratibon, remarking on the Emperor's despotic treatment of the free Princes of the empire. If it be true that the Emperor is resolved to compel the Prince to afford a passage for troops that are to carry fire and sword into the very heart of his country, the circumstance may serve to bring to recollection the affair of the Austrian Commander, who insisted upon William Tell discharging an arrow to deprive his only son of life.

Frankfort, Nov. 4. If credit is to be given to letters from Vienna, the Emperor is now at Brabant, and we are assured that a declaration of war, and a manifesto are preparing at Brussels.

Rotterdam Nov. 21. Since the ill success of the Imperialists in endeavouring to prevent the inundations, they no longer threaten our forts as they have done. Their troops have retired to Antwerp. Desertion is said to prevail among them to such a pitch, as for 150 in a week to arrive in the Barony of Breda, with their arms and baggage. In Brabant the people still flatter themselves with the hopes of an accommodation with the Republic.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Letters received within these few days from India, state the following facts:—That immediately on the signing of terms on the part of General Meadows, his men in consequence, thereof having laid down their arms, the troops of Tippoo Saib, by whom they were surrounded, commenced a general plunder, in the perpetration of which great cruelties were exercised upon the prisoners, and many were butchered. The officers were divided into two parties, one of which with General Meadows at their head, was marched into Hyder's country to a place four hundred miles distant from the field of action. They were chained in couples, barefooted and bareheaded, and their bodies almost naked. When they arrived at the place of destination, it was determined to put them to death by torture. The General was killed by pouring boiling oil on his body—the other officers by forcing melted lead down their throats.

In consequence of the cruelties exercised by Tippoo Saib upon General Meadows and his officers, the officers in the service of the company have resolved, that in future wars they will neither give, nor take quarter.

Several of the inland states of the United Provinces, are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their High Mightinesses, in precipitating them so rashly into a war with the Emperor; they seem to think the dispute concerning the navigation of the Scheldt, to interest only Amsterdam, and are therefore repugnant to enter into a contest for what can be to them neither of detriment nor advantage.

Yesterday the Right Honorable Earl Gower acted in his office as Lord Privy Seal, at his own house, Whitehall, for the first time since his coming to that office.

Next week Lord Camden will be introduced into the office of President of the Council. The Earl of Shelburne does not accept any office for the present.

It was the general report yesterday, that the Courts of London, Paris, and Berlin, have offered their joint mediation in the affairs of Holland and the Emperor, to prevent a war.

The Hessian troops, and those from Waldeck, which we had in pay the last war, are now subsidized by the Emperor.

Some Swiss troops are going into the service of the Dutch. Nov. 30. Saturday night's gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, that tobacco, the growth of America, and imported by British or American subjects, be received into the port of Lancaster, under the regulations that are observed in the ports of London, Bristol, Glasgow, &c.

By a private letter received yesterday by the Dutch mails, from a very respectable house in Rotterdam, we are informed, that the Emperor has not as yet arrived at Brussels, though his

troops have for some time been forming in that neighbourhood. That France has offered a fresh mediation, in which the King, at the instance of the Queen, takes a very personal and active part; and, should his mediation fail, France promises to abide by her late treaty with the Republic, in the fullest and most unequivocal sense; the same letter adds, that Monsieur de Vergennes was still minister, and likely to continue so.

Dec. 2. Several Imperial privateers have lately failed to America, as they expect to meet with a great number of Dutch merchant ships in the western seas, which cannot be so well protected by their men of war as they are in the channel.

Dec. 3. According to advices from Brussels, an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, will be collected in the Low Countries in February next.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 23.

"Marechal de Sagur, Minister for the war department, has caused a list to be made out, of the troops now in actual service within the kingdom, by which it appears that the infantry amounts to 130,000 men, and the cavalry to 30,000, ready to take the field on the first notice. The colonels have received orders to complete their regiments with all possible speed; i.e. to augment the companies, which at present consist of 104 men to 178 each, which will make the whole number of troops amount to exactly 270,000 men. It is observed, that more than half of the army is quartered on the frontiers of Flanders and Alsace; and several regiments which were in garrison near l'Orient and Bourdeaux, have set out for Lille, Valenciennes and Maubeuge. From all these movements it is evident that ministry has a design to assemble in the Netherlands an army equal at least in number to that which the Emperor proposes to get together in those parts; and that the friendship subsisting between the two courts does not prevent the taking proper precautions for the safety of the kingdom, or for assisting the Dutch in case, on the failure of amicable means, the King should determine to take effectual measures for saving the Republic from ruin."

Dec. 4. The King has appointed Earl Cornwallis to be his Majesty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

The Dutch war will gradually mend the funds, in proportion as their own securities decrease in credit, they will purchase into our stocks, which must acquire an additional value from the peaceful situation of this country.

The public may rest assured, no mediation has yet taken place; neither is the Imperial system altered with respect to a war.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris, that a war will certainly take place, in which France must be concerned. Some of the older politicians think, that the Emperor means to revive some old pretensions to a part of the French territories, and that he will be supported in those claims by the Queen's party, which dictates to the King in all public matters that are agitated in the cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 25.

"We learn from Utrecht, that the Colleges of State of that province have determined to arm all the inhabitants, both of the country and towns, from the age of 18 to 60."

The Dutch and Brussels Gazettes arrived yesterday, bring nothing new respecting the Emperor and the States General, saving that the latter have offered to indemnify the subjects of Austrian Flanders, for the losses sustained in inundating their country, if the Emperor will agree to an accommodation.

The last papers from Holland are full of speculation, and deserve very little confidence. The Emperor is employed in forming treaties with the German Princes which accounts for the deliberation of his measures, but is still determined to obtain what he has demanded, or appeal decisively to the sword.

The Emperor refuses all mediation and negotiation till the Scheldt is allowed to be opened, so that the Dutch must make a concession of the most humiliating kind, and then treat for further surrenders; this cannot be expected from a proud, sulen, obstinate and tenacious people.

The Dutch are full of life, activity and bustle; their very genius seems to have departed from them, and left no cold remains behind. They know that the Emperor is determined to persevere, and therefore act like men who must rather confide in their own exertions than any foreign alliance whatever.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 22, declare, that the States-General, in order to preserve the general peace of Europe, had offered to enter into a treaty of mediation with his Imperial Majesty; but the advices say, that Monarch had declared, his opening the navigation of the Scheldt should be a *sine qua non*, before any matter of a pacific nature should be agitated by the Minister of either party; and that being granted, he had no objection to leave his other claims, which were numerous and important, to be adjusted by the mediating powers, Prussia, France and Great-Britain.

Though nothing decisive has yet taken place between the Emperor and the Dutch, and notwithstanding this suspension of hostilities has given a pacific appearance to the last foreign mails, yet we have good reason for ascertaining, that a rupture is inevitable, unless the Dutch consent to the surrender of the Scheldt. This is the point—for the Emperor has pledged himself in the strongest manner, that he will not even treat for a peace, unless this concession is first made on the part of the States-General.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 19.

"Letters received the 4th instant from Vienna, announce, that orders for the departure of the troops quartered in that city, and in other places of Austria, were not then issued from the chancery, although divers advices from Germany had already related that those regiments were in march for the Low Countries. We are not here surprized at the delay. The march of an army at this season, and through the bad roads of Germany, must at least appear very rash and hazardous. Therefore, at present, only the troops of Flanders and the Low Countries can this winter be stationed on the Dutch frontiers. Those are to be replaced in the garrisons which they have quitted, by the troops from Brisgan, the only ones that are to march out this year. The latter having but 60 leagues to pass to their place of destination, do not run great risk."

Mount Hope, near Hopewell,

WANTED a number of wood-cutters immediately, where good encouragement will be given, and ready money paid for cord-wood cutting, by applying to the manager at Mount Hope above-mentioned.

N. B. Early in the spring will be also wanted at said place, a number of colliers, carpenters, waggons and labouring hands, who will likewise meet with great encouragement from
Jan. 29, 1785. J. W. PETER GRUBB, sen.

WHEREAS THOMAS PROCTER, Esq; High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at the Court-house, that he had taken the bodies, seized and secured the estates, real and personal, of Benjamin Eastburn, Collector of the township of Upper Merion, and Robert Craig, Collector of the township of Blockley, for the balances due on the several duplicates sent them by the Board of Commissioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto Isaac Snowden, Esq; County Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore given, That a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Court-house, on the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Benjamin Eastburn and Robert Craig, Collectors, are requested to pay the balances of their respective duplicates; otherwise warrants will then be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law, in this case made and provided.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1785. MICHAEL SHUBART, JOHN BROOKE, JOHN BAKER, } Commissioners.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 26th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situated in Charleston township, Chester county, containing 131 acres and three quarters, adjoining land of John Griffith, Lewellyn Davis, and others. There are upon the premises two good dwelling houses, with two rooms on a floor, large barn, commodious stables, and sundry other convenient buildings, all in good order; 10 acres of excellent watered meadow made, and a considerable quantity more may be made at a small expence; a good bearing orchard, with a great variety of excellent fruit; about 50 acres of plough-land, the remainder is woodland, principally white and black oak, chestnut, hickory, &c. a great part of which is large and very suitable for ship building, staves, and many other valuable purposes, being about two miles from a landing on Schuylkill, and a short mile from a saw mill. The land is well known to be equal in quality to any in the county, and within a convenient distance of market.

Persons inclining to purchase, may view the farm any time before the day of sale, by applying to GEORGE RORK, on the premises. But a very small part of the money is wanting; the purchaser may have a long credit for the remainder, on giving security and paying interest.
Jan. 21, 1785.

February 1, 1785.

On the 17th day of this instant will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, containing 74 acres, joining to lands of Edward Boulton and others, whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a log barn, a good spring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard, and about six acres of watered meadow; the place is in good repair; late the property of Francis Hoven, deceased. The title indisputable. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by
FRANCIS HOBSON, Administrator.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of John Stettler, near the premises.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Downey, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from prison, pursuant to said law.

NATHANIEL DOWNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.
January 22, 1785.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-House, if not sold before at private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story brick Messuage and Kitchen thereon erected, situate at the corner of Comb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on said alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, subject to a ground rent of 33/4 per annum.

Also a LOT, in Kensington, containing in front on Queen-street (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and crossing King-street into the river Delaware, with the same front of 100 feet on said river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by enquiring of
BRYAN WILKINSON, and
JAMES ASH.
Philad. Feb. 1, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of an Orphan's Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, by the subscribers, on MONDAY, the 28th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premises,

THAT famous SEAT, where the celebrated Doctor Witt, formerly lived, now in the possession of Lydia Warner, widow, situate in Germantown, on the north-easterly side of the main-street thereof, containing about 57 acres of LAND, part thereof being good watered meadow, part woodland, and the remainder good pasture and arable land. There is on said premises fronting the said street, a large elegant stone house, three stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a large piazza and kitchen adjoining the same; a good stone barn, and chair-house, a well of good water near the house, likewise a stone spring-house with a never failing spring. Late the estate of CHRISTOPHER WARNER, deceased. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by
Jan. 27, 1785. JOHN LEIBERT,)
JOHN HUSTON,) Administrators,
+ LYDIA WARNER, widow.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the first of April next,

AN excellent FARM, in Lower Merion, 11 miles from the Court-house, in Philadelphia. It is well calculated for grazing or tending the markets, as it contains above 60 acres of watered meadow, and near 200 acres of cleared upland, in good heart.

A L S O,
A PLANTATION, situated at the corner of Turner's Lane and Germantown road, containing 60 acres, a considerable proportion of which is watered meadow, and the upland produces very good grass, and having an excellent spring-house, renders it very suitable for a dairy. This place may be entered on immediately. Enquire of
JONATHAN MIFFLIN.
Philadelphia, January 23, 1785.

WANT PLACES,

TWO WET NURSES, one of whom can be well recommended. Enquire of **ARTHUR HOWELL**, in Chestnut-street, four doors above the Bank. Feb. 9, 1785.

February 5, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, December Term last, to the subscribers directed, will be exposed to public SALE, on **THURSDAY**, the tenth day of March next, on the premises, a number of valuable **LOTS of LAND**, situate in Middletown, near the Four-Lanes-End, in the county aforesaid, and sundry other Articles; late the property of Robert Adeair, attached by Isaac Hicks, Esq; and to be sold by

DANIEL MARTIN,
SAMUEL MITCHELL, } Auditors.
JOSEPH KNIGHT,

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING-BROOK, commonly known by the name of **DOUGLASS'S TRACT**, situated on the river Delaware, and joining the flourishing town of Lambert, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beside woodland, with the dwelling-house, barn, stables and coachhouse, and a small house joining Lambert; the situation beautiful; a fine prospect of the river up and down; very large handsome garden, in good order, the houses all in good order, and the dwelling-house newly repaired, and neatly finished in the inside, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer. A good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the soil suitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have possession the first of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouse, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the same.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first of May next, **A LARGE**, well finished, two story brick **DWELLING-HOUSE**, four rooms on each floor, and cellar under the whole, with a good kitchen, meat-house, stable, chair and other convenient out-houses, and a garden.

Also adjoining the house, a well accustomed **TANYARD**, with all necessary buildings for carrying on the tanning and currying business in the best manner, with a shoemaker's and saddler's shop. This place would be a good stand for a store, being situated on the main street, in George-Town, on the river Safras, Kent county, Maryland. It is a high, healthy situation, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the river. The dwelling-house and tanyard will be lett together or separate, and for one or a term of years, as may suit the person who applies. For further information, enquire of Mr. John Cummings, in Philadelphia; John Wright, in Wilmington; or Margaret Wright, on the premises. Feb. 9, 1785.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, legally empowered to receive the same. All debts not paid before May next, he has positive orders, without respect to persons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to **ELIZABETH BROWNE**, Executrix.

Chester, February 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of **Levari Facias** to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 16th day of February inst. a Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East-Marlborough, bounded by lands of John Webster, the heirs of Israel Pemberton, and lands late of David Pusey, containing 99 acres; late the estate of Edward Swayne, but taken in execution, and to be sold by **WILLIAM GIBBONS**, Sheriff.

A SLEIGH & HORSES STOLE,

ON Thursday night, the 3d instant, from John Heffer's tavern, one mile above Germantown; the sleigh is new, made of pine boards, white oak runners, turns high, and meets to a turned top; a black horse, 5 years old last grass, 14 hands high, a lump on his withers the size of a walnut, a little high backed, one hind foot a little white, carries low, a natural trotter, old shoes and a short dock; a sorrel mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a small snip on her nose, a natural pacer, carries tolerable well, rough shod. There were on the creatures leather collars, white oak haims, black leather blind halters sewed with thread, iron traces, one pair with hooks, the other with tees; and in the sleigh there was a blue and white coverlid, with small diamonds, and a butter-box, with 8 pounds of butter. From circumstances I have reason to believe they were taken towards Philadelphia. Any person apprehending and securing the horses, gear and sleigh, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to justice, on conviction, shall receive **SIX POUNDS** Reward, or for the horses, sleigh and gear, **THREE POUNDS**, or in proportion for any part, paid by

HENRY RITTENHOUSE.

Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Feb. 9, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for Chester county, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, That valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, containing 200 acres, whereon are erected, a commodious two story stone house, a convenient kitchen, a large frame barn, stables, a large stone spring-house on an excellent never-failing spring of water, and other convenient out-houses; about 30 acres of the best watered and marsh meadow, a large proportion of woodland, well timbered, and a bearing orchard of the best fruit, the rest fertile arable land, noted for producing great crops of wheat and other grain, as well as pasture; situate ten miles from Philadelphia, one from Springfield Meeting-house, and six from Chester, lays compact, the dwelling-house near the center; bounded by Darby creek, lands of Isaac Maris, Seth Pancoast and others; late the estate of Jesse Maris, jun. deceased, and to be sold by the subscribers, administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM WISHART,

RICHARD RILEY.

Feb. 5, 1785.

N. B. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase money down, may have one or two years to pay the remainder in yearly payments, giving security, and paying interest. \$5w.

York county, Manchester township, Jan. 29, 1785.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation on the 26th day of April last, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, with a bald face, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter; at the same time a black HORSE COLT came with her. The owner or owners thereof are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away, from

MICHAEL SCHMYSER.

Lower Dublin township, Feb. 7, 1785.

WAS taken up, the 7th ult. a dun coloured MARE COLT, supposed to be rising three years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN ASHTON.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL (over-shot) and **SAW-MILL**, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, near the river Schuylkill, on a good stream of water, where may be annually ground 15,000 bushels of wheat, with 36 acres of land, about 17 acres of woodland, near 6 acres of mowable meadow, the greatest part watered; the grist-mill has two pair of stones, the one pair burrs, the other country stones, both pair very good; three boulting-chefts, fan and hoisting-gears (all go by water) suitable for carrying on merchant and country work, in a part of the country where there is plenty of wheat to be had; with a dwelling house and kitchen, a large stone barn, cooper's shop, and other necessary buildings, in good repair, two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit, of upwards of 200 apple-trees, with a limestone quarry on the premises. For further information and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title. || c. f. **JOHN ROBERTS**.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, an insolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, do give this public NOTICE to all my creditors, that I do intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court, to be holden at Bridgetown, on **TUESDAY**, the 8th day of March next, to have the benefit of the insolvent act. All my creditors are desired to meet at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, on said day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of my estate should not be made, and my person released from confinement according to law.

February 4, 1785.

SAMUEL HUSTED.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

WAS taken up, some time ago, by the subscriber, living in George's-street, between Shippen and Plum-streets, a small red COW, with a white face. Whoever has lost said cow, by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM GILMORE.

STRAYED away from the borough of Chester, about the 20th day of October last, a young MARE, with a white face and wall eyes, her hind feet white, between a bay and dun colour, 4 years old last August. Whoever has taken up said mare, and will bring her to Elisha Price, Esq; in the borough of Chester, or to Major Thomas Wattson, in New-Castle county, near Newark, shall have **TWO DOLLARS** Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Feb. 4, 1785.

THOMAS WATTSON.

January 24, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hamilton's Ban township, York county, a red COW, with a white spot on her face, both ears cropped, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM STEENSON.



EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the **SICKLE and SCYTHE**, the south side of Union-street, between Second and Front-streets, Philadelphia, makes most kinds of **SMITHS WORK**, viz.

R AST, Saw, Chocolate	Falling Axes,
G and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Ditching Shovels,
Printers Preps and Seal Ditto,	Grubbing Hoes,
Smiths Bellows,	Weeding Ditto,
Branding-Irons,	Picks and Mattocks,
House Work,	Plow-Irons,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

Said TRUMAN has for sale, a quantity of Grindstones. Allowance will be made to those who sell again. Also Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to **ROBERT LEWIS and SONS**, or **LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH**, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended. c. f.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABOUT six o'clock, on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, the subscriber was stopped on the Ridge road, about two miles from this city, by two Men on horseback, who robbed him of One Hundred and Nine Pounds, chiefly Silver, with which they made off thro' Turner's Lane, towards Germantown road. One of the robbers appeared to be a luffy man, the other of a middle size, they both wore great coats, and rode dark coloured horses, but it being dark, a further description of them could not be observed. Whoever secures said robbers, with the money, so that they be brought to Justice, and the money recovered, shall have the above reward, or **FORTY DOLLARS** for the robbers, and in proportion for the money recovered, paid by **JACOB VANFOSSEN**, Collector of Worcester township, Montgomery county.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS TAVERN, in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Salkeld; the house is three stories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door; the stabling is good, can contain upwards of 40 horses, and has room above for six tons of hay; there are a large yard and garden belonging to the house, also five acres of highly improved pasture; this house has been a well accustomed Inn for upwards of forty years past. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

January 19, 1785.

DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. Depreciation certificates of the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, as also final settlements of the said line, at their current value, will be taken in part payment for the above premises.

CAME, some time ago, to the place of the subscriber, living at the upper end of Second-street, a black HEIFER, with small white horns, black at top, supposed to be about 3 years old. Whoever has lost the said heifer, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

Philad. Jan. 24, 1785.

STEWART CATELV.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, on Monday, the 19th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cob's creek bridge, near the Blue Bell, a brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 20, 1785.

CHARLES MCARTY.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county and State of Maryland, on the fifteenth of August last, a Negro Man, named **SHARPER**, 25 years old, about 6 feet high, slim made, of a yellow complexion, he has a stoppage or stuttering in his common talk, and when spoke to sharp, cannot speak for some time, he is a brisk lively fellow, understands the farming in this State; is a very good hand at the ax, hoe, cross-cut or whip-saw, and is an excellent hand with teams in any kind of draft. His dress is altogether uncertain, and it is probable he will change his name. It is supposed that he has either made for the Jersey, or was carried to some part of New-England, by a Capt. John Brooks, who left this State just about that time. Any person that will secure the above fellow in any public goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

New. 16, 1784.

WILLIAM WHITELEY.

To be SOLD, a PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 135 acres, near 40 of which are woodland, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Lower Merion, 9 miles from the city and one from Merion meeting-house; a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and other out-buildings, a stone spring-house over a valuable spring, two gardens, about 9 acres of meadow, a considerable part of which is watered by a stream running near the door, also a variety of Fruit-Trees thereon.

LIKEWISE, a house and lot of 30 acres adjoining the above, part of which is woodland and meadow. There is also a barn and orchard on said lot.

For terms apply to **JEHU JONES**, at the gulf-mill, **NATHAN JONES**, in Kingessing, or the subscribers,

First Month 14, 1785.

JAMES JONES, jun,

NORRIS JONES.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named **WILLIAM DUNBAR**, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has black eyes, and hair a little curled; had on when he went away a short blue coat and jacket, a little round hat, buckskin breeches. He ran off the 25th day of December, 1784, and has worked at the weaving business in Ireland, and it is likely he will incline to follow that business, and it is supposed he has stolen his indenture, as it is missing. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM WHITEHILL.

+ Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, situate on the west side of Second-street, and extending westward upon the intermediate streets to the east side of Fifth-street; they are divided into different sizes to accommodate purchasers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for sale only, most of the others will be rented or sold at the choice of the purchasers. The situation of the lots, the easy and beautiful outlet by South-street from the city to the country, and above all, the improving state of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the square the ensuing spring, render the situation as desirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-street and the New Market square are proposed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is proposed to be built by subscribers, in whom the title will be vested upon reasonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House, at the City Coffee-House, in Front-street; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-street; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fisher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-street, Fourth-street, South-street and Gaskell's street, apply to **BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER**, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or MYERS FISHER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near third-street, an Irish servant man named **NEAL KERIGAN**, a shoemaker by trade; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and pretty luffy; has large grey eyes, dark short hair, turned up before, a down look, and marked with the small-pox. Sailed from Ireland in the month of May last, in the brig Sisters, Captain Martin. Had on when he went away, an Irish drab short coat, with sugar loaf buttons, washed with silver; the coat is old, the right cuff is half torn off; leather breeches, considerably soiled; an old corduroy jacket, blue yarn stockings, and an old flapped hat. He has also been seen in the following dress, viz. a white broadcloth coat and jacket, with mother of pearl buttons, with a yellow rim and star in the centre, and corduroy breeches; he wears his hat flapped and low over his eyes. It is thought he intends to go to Ireland, in some of the first vessels that will sail. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

PAUL CONNOR.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Jan. 19 1785.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On **SATURDAY**, the 26th of February next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private Sale.)

THAT noted **OLD TAVERN**, in Hickory town, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, but late the county of Philadelphia, with 22 acres of good LAND, of which there is about 6 acres of woodland, some meadow and orchard, the house and sheds are of stone, log barn and stables, a good pump by the house, 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, which has been a noted stage these forty years. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession may be had the 1st of April next. Any person wanting to purchase may know the terms by applying to **BENJAMIN MYERS**, in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above Tavern is not sold, it will be rented on the same day and place.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 86 acres, old survey, with a fulling-mill thereon, in Christina hundred, New-Castle county, on Delaware, within five miles of Wilmington, adjoining Brandywine creek, with a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a stone kitchen, and draw-well of extraordinary water at the door, with barn, stable and wagon-house, orchard and 5 or 6 acres good meadow, part of which is watered out of the said mill race, and near 40 acres of good plough land, either for pasture or winter grain, the remainder under timber, the mill in order for business, with a good stone house and shop over it, and a considerable run of custom of the neighbourhood and likewise from the Jersey, the title indisputable. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to **CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGSWORTH**, now in possession of the said place and mill, to know the terms.

\$ 5 w

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, on the 8th day of January 1785, a negro man named KITT, late the property of Mr. Robert Haughey, about 27 years of age, 6 feet high, well made, stout and active; had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with polished buttons, a double breasted Rannel jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, almost new, hat and shoes about half worn; he probably will change his clothes, as he is a great gambler and also a great liar, having a smooth tongue, and may endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BOOTH.

WAS taken up on the 5th inst. a sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, about 7 years old, with a large white snip in his face, 13 hands high, with saddle and bridle, the saddle almost new, with plated buttons to carry any thing behind, not so before, striped worsted saddle cloth bound with broadcloth, the bridle single curb'd: Said horse is at Mr. MURDOCK's livery-stable. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again. Jan. 12.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A LARGE and general assortment, lately imported, of super-fine, fine, middling and coarse, suitable for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale by the subscribers, at their store on Stamper's wharf, next below the Draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with Boulding Cloths, the best in quality; and, if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities will have a reasonable allowance made to them.

Quarry Stone & White-Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good Quarry Stone and a parcel of White-Oak Timber, hewed to different sizes and lengths, on navigable water, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at a small expence.

They have likewise MILLSTONES of different sorts, one sett of saw-mill irons, and grist-mill irons of several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply to NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above, to ROBERT LEWIS, and Sons. Philadelphia, October 26. 1784. \$ 3 m.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all sorts of flint and other glass, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, situate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaster, with all the store-houses, out-houses, sheds and other buildings, and the implements and utensils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the same is erected and standing; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reasonable terms for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the same time will be sold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforesaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in several lots, which will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

And also several valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Messuages or Dwelling-Houses, situate in the town of Manheim aforesaid, in public parts of the town.

Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforesaid, or to the subscribers, in the borough of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
JOHN BOWSMAN,
GABRIEL HEISTER.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1785.
\$ 5 w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER BOCKIUS, late of this city, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts on or before the first of March next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, as speedily as possible, to

PETER BOCKIUS,
WILLIAM PIPER, } Administ.
Philad. Dec. 10, 1784. CHRISTIAN ROSINE,
JOHN BUT,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, about 16 months ago Two STEERS and a HEIFER, one of the steers is a reddish brown, and has no horns, the other is a dark brown, and the heifer is yellowish. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JACOB STRICKLER.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION on which he now lives, situate on the top of Chestnut-hill, ten miles from the city, in the fork of the two main roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, on which is erected a large stone house two stories high, containing eight rooms, with a good kitchen adjoining, two good cellars, a pump of excellent water before the door that never fails in the driest season, a large commodious stone barn and stabling sufficient for fifty horses, and a stone shed or carriage-house; likewise a large garden with a stone wall, containing a variety of fruit trees, a good orchard and a number of fine thriving cherry-trees; ten acres of woodland, and the remainder good plow-land, twelve acres of which is in wheat, the whole in good repair and under chestnut post and rail fence, containing 26 acres. The above situation is equal to any in the county for public business, having formerly been an accustomed store and tavern; it is also an agreeable situation for a gentleman's seat, being a high healthy place, commanding a view of the country for many miles round, and a great part of the marketing going to the city passes the door. Likewise to be sold, the following valuable tracts of patented land, situated in the state of Virginia, viz.

- No. 1. Containing 343 acres, situated in Frederick county, near the river Patowmack.
- No. 2. Containing 393 acres, on Cabin Run, a branch of Patterson's Creek, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of the Elbow Meadows.
- No. 3. Containing 100 acres, on the waters of Patterson's Creek, in the county aforesaid, and known by the name of the Walnut Spring.
- No. 4. Containing 200 acres, in the aforesaid county, on Patterson's Creek.
- No. 5. Containing 350 acres, on Mill Creek, a valuable stream, a part of which runs through the same, in the county aforesaid.
- No. 6. Containing 403 acres, on Patterson's Creek. And
- No. 7. Containing 386 acres and an half, on the above creek, in said county.

The whole of the above titles are clear and indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to

MATTHIAS BUSH.

A Book, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; also by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Booksellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Physician, or DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a Dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician. ctf

* * Great allowance to those who buy dozens.



ISAAC LORT,

COMMON CRIER OF PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens thereof, and the Public in general, for their kind encouragement, and hopes in future to merit their favor and approbation in his line of business.

All advertisements directed to him, which are to be inserted in the public news-papers, must have the value of such advertisements sent with them.

He also cries vendues for executors, administrators and seizures. Where the parties are poor, they may be sure of his utmost indulgence.

All orders sent for him to Mr. JAMES POTTER's, in Letitia Court, will be punctually attended to.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleasantly situated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-street, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the house, with a pleasant view of a neat garden. The house is brick, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a shed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a stable and chaise-house. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Oxford township, about eight miles from Philadelphia, three from Frankfort, one from Oxford Church, and joining the Parsonage, containing about 92 acres of land, the plow-land is a good soil for grain or grass, a good quantity of fine grass meadow, and more may be made, 12 of which is now in order to sow with seed, a clover lot near the house, near 20 acres of woodland well timbered; there is likewise a good stone dwelling-house, pleasantly situated on the premises, with three rooms on a floor, exclusive of a stone kitchen and two cellars, a well of good water, with a pump in the yard, and a spring of running water a small distance from the house, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit-trees, a frame barn, stables and barracks. The purchaser, by paying one half down, may have the other payments made easy. Possession may be had next 4th Month. For more particulars, apply to JAMES TYSON, on the premises.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, a well set dark Mulattoe Man, named JEM, but calls himself James Ferguson, and sometimes James Hays, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 36 years of age, has a large good set of teeth, and is apt to smile or laugh, with a down look when talking or spoken sharply to; he had several scars cut in his head about the first of September, which time he ran away before, and resisted being taken, and one over his left eye, which reaches below the edge of his wool; he understands something of the cooper trade, and it is like will want to get in that employ; he is very fond of strong drink, and very quarrelsome when in liquor. He had on when he went away, an old wool hat, two kersey jackets much worn, two shirts, one of them very narrow at the wrists, an old pair of trowsers, his other clothes unknown, but it is likely he may change his clothes and name. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Oct. 29, 1784. \$ 4 w.

JAMES SETH.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL and FARM, on Brandywine, two miles and a half from Wilmington, the mill-house is of stone, 41 by 34 feet, two pair of mill-stones, one of them French burrs, boulding works, cloths, &c. all in good repair, another water wheel may be added to the same house at a small expence. The farm contains 120 acres, 70 of which are cleared and fertile, 3 acres watered meadow, the remainder well timbered, and the whole under good fence; on the premises are a good two story stone dwelling-house, 30 by 26 feet, three rooms below and four above stairs, a barn 42 by 18 feet, and stables under the whole, a good orchard, &c.

Likewise, a valuable FARM, in New-Castle Hundred, adjoining lands of John Lewden, George Read, Esq; and others, four miles from this borough, two from New-Castle, and one from Newport, containing 175 acres, on which are, a frame dwelling-house, a log barn and stables, orchard, &c. 80 acres under tillage and fertile, 30 acres marsh of the first quality in grass, five upland meadow adjoining the marsh, and five more may be made, at little expence; the upland meadow may be well watered in the driest seasons. The remainder well timbered, and when cleared will be mowable or good grazing ground. One third only of the purchase money will be wanted, the remainder will be made easy on interest, with good security. For further particulars, apply to

Wilmington, November 23, 1784. 6 w. VINCENT GILPIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of well-timbered WOOD-LAND, containing about 146 acres, situated about two miles from the sign of the Ship, in East-Calm township, Chester county. For further particulars, enquire of JACOB PARKE, or BENJAMIN POULTNEY, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

Samuel & Edward Garrigues,

Have for SALE, at their Store, in Third-street, the north-west corner of Story-street, and directly opposite Elm-street, Philadelphia,

OLD London particular Madeira Wine, by the pipe, quarter cask or gallon; genuine old Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Fayal Wines, by the pipe, quarter cask or gallon; Coniac Brandy, of a superior quality; choice old Antigua Rum, by the hoghead or gallon; Jamaica, ditto, ditto; Geneva in cafes; Bohea Tea; Coffee in bags; Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; a few casks of Sicily currants, &c. &c.

As they intend keeping a constant supply of articles in their line of business, they respectfully solicit the friendly attention of the Public. Nov. 3.

A large and general ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, to be sold by the Package or single piece, by

DANIEL TYSON,

In Water-street, mid-way between Market and Arch-streets, SUPERFINE, super and coarse broadcloths; yard wide plains; red, yellow and white flannels; swanki: and ermine; mixed naps; blue, red, brown and mixed coatings; superfine beaver ditto; mens, womens and childrens worsted and cotton hose; printed and plain velvets; corduroys and thicksets; corded dimities; Marseilles quilting; diapers, bedticks and brown buckrams; Russia sheetings; English and German checks; cambricks and lawns; calicoes and chintzes; muslins; Dutch printed and fine lawn handkerchiefs; bandanoe and other silk ditto; Persians and sarinets; camblets, callimancoes, durants and shalloons; Irish linens; Brabant linens; platillas and rowans; mens castor, beaver and felt hats; mens and womens gloves and mitts; mens leather shoes; cutlery, ironmongery, plated ware, &c. tin plates in boxes, iron wire; drop and mould shot; writing paper, and a variety of other articles. c 5 w

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, two Irish Servant Men lately come into the country; one JOHN OWENS, a labourer, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little pock-marked, large face, large grey eyes, strong and well made, light short hair, freckled and sandy complexion, and has a large wart on the right side of his neck, just joining the top of his shoulder, under the collar of his shirt. Took with him, a long blue coat a little mixed with white, with broad white metal buttons, a red jacket, blue cloth trowsers and corduroy breeches, broken in the fork, grey worsted and black yarn stockings, bad shoes and odd buckles, about 23 years of age.

The other PATRICK BOWEN, about 5 feet 5 inches high, round full faced, dark hair pretty short, round shouldered, well made, lively in his manner, has a down look, about 20 years of age, and has the mark of a very bad cut of a scythe upon one of his legs, I think it is the left leg; he is a weaver, but has been employed at a furnace in casting. Took with him, a long blue coat with yellow metal buttons, a red cloth and white corded dimity jacket, buckskin and corduroy breeches, grey worsted and mixed yarn stockings, good shoes and brass buckles. Each of them has several white linen shirts, and speaks much in the north of Ireland manner. FIVE POUNDS for either, and the above reward for both, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

\$ 5 w

JACOB LEMMON.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, joining the great road leading from Wilmington to Chester, 6 miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two story brick house and kitchen, and a never failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and stabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 woodland; said plantation commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, and also very convenient for hauling out mud to manure the land.

Any person inclining to purchase the same, may view the premises, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN BUCKLEY, or ISAAC DUTTON, inn keeper near the premises.

November 29, 1784.

\$ 5 w

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, situate in Easton township, Chester county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile south of Lancaster road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the last two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 bushels of lime, within the last eighteen months. There are on said farm, a large stone dwelling house in complete repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; also a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, suitable to accommodate a tenant; a stone barn, 73 feet front, almost new, with stables, carriage-house, &c. also a stone spring-house, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the house, and a pump of excellent water in the yard two good apple orchards, one of them young, also a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently situated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worship. There are several grist-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a complete new fence, having had upwards of 10000 chestnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and so situated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very small expence. Possession of the above may be had the first of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north side of Market-street, adjoining the house of John Lukens, Esquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-six feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-street. These lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Island, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

T O B E L E T T,

A Lot, upon Chestnut-street, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay suitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-street, containing the same quantity, and suitable for the same business.

Also a number of Lots, on Arch and Chestnut-streets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq; or the subscriber.

JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

Francony township, Montgomery county, Jan. 28, 1785.

IF ADAM SCHWARTZ, late of Northampton county (from whence it is said he moved into New-Jersey) is yet living, he is requested to call upon the subscriber within one year from the date hereof, for a legacy left him by his brother Michael Schwartz, deceased, otherwise the subscriber, the executor of the said deceased, will pay the money to the other heirs.

1

GEORGE HERTZEL.